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Vibrationally Resolved Photoelectron Spectra of Si_3^- and Si_4^-

by

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Vibrationally resolved photoelectron spectra of Si₃⁺ and Si₄⁺

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Abstract

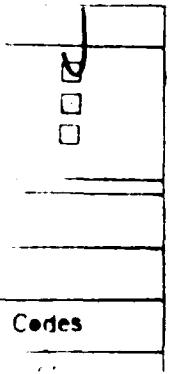
Photoelectron spectra of the Si_3^- and Si_4^- cluster anions have been obtained at 355 nm and 266 nm. The spectra show transitions to the ground and low-lying excited electronic states of the neutral clusters. Several of the electronic bands show resolved vibrational structure. The electronic state energies and vibrational frequencies are compared to recent *ab initio* calculations. The Si_4^- spectrum is consistent with the prediction of a planar, symmetric rhombus for the ground state of Si_4 .

Introduction

The study of elemental clusters has received a great deal of experimental attention in recent years. A major goal of this effort is to understand how the structure and properties of a cluster depend on its size. However, little is known about the spectroscopy of clusters with three or more atoms. For example, spectra showing resolved vibrational features

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ia-1

have been observed for only a handful of such clusters in the gas phase.^{1,2,3,4,5,6,7} The measurement of vibrational frequencies is an important first step towards understanding the nature of chemical bonding in a cluster.

Negative ion photoelectron spectroscopy offers a promising experimental technique for the study of size-selected elemental clusters. In a typical experiment, a mass-selected beam of negative cluster ions is photodetached and the resulting electron kinetic energy distribution is analyzed, thereby probing the electronic and vibrational states of the neutral cluster formed by photodetachment. This technique offers the considerable advantage of eliminating any ambiguity concerning the size of the cluster under investigation, and has been used by Lineberger,^{5,8} Smalley,^{9,10,11} Bowen,¹² Meiwes-Broer,¹³ and their co-workers to study polyatomic metal and semiconductor clusters. However, the resolution of a photoelectron spectrometer is, at best, 50 - 100 cm⁻¹, and only Lineberger's spectra⁵ of Pd₃⁻ and Pt₃⁻ have shown resolved vibrational structure.

In this Communication, we present photoelectron spectra of Si₃⁻ and Si₄⁻ which show resolved vibrational progressions in several electronic states of the neutral clusters. The photoelectron spectra of these anions were first reported by Smalley,⁹ but the resolution of his spectra was around 1200 cm⁻¹. Our spectra are obtained at considerably higher resolution, thereby enabling

the observation of vibrational structure. The interpretation of these spectra is aided by the *ab initio* calculations on small neutral Si clusters which have been performed by several investigators,^{14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21} and by recent calculations on Si cluster anions by Raghavachari and Rohlfing.²²

Experimental

The instrument used in these studies is a modified version of our negative ion time-of-flight photoelectron spectrometer described in detail elsewhere.²³ The instrument is similar to that first described by Johnson and co-workers.²⁴ A beam of cold anions is mass-selected using a time-of-flight mass spectrometer, and the mass-selected anions are photodetached with a pulsed laser. A small fraction (10^{-4}) of the ejected photoelectrons is energy-analyzed by time-of-flight. The electron energy resolution is 8 meV (64 cm^{-1}) for electrons with 0.65 eV of kinetic energy and degrades as $(KE)^{3/2}$. The spectra below were obtained with third and fourth harmonics of a Nd:YAG laser (20 Hz repetition rate) at 355 nm (3.49 eV) and 266 nm (4.66 eV), respectively, and each was signal-averaged for 250,000 laser shots. The laser polarization was set at the 'magic angle' ($\theta = 54.7^\circ$) with respect to the direction of electron detection. This eliminates any intensity effects due to anisotropy in the electron angular distribution.

The silicon cluster anions are generated with a laser-vaporization/pulsed molecular beam source.²⁵ In this source, the output of a XeCl

excimer laser (308 nm, 5-15 mJ/pulse) is focused onto the surface of a rotating and translating silicon rod. The resulting plasma is entrained in a gas pulse of He from a pulsed beam valve and passes through a 0.25 cm diameter, 1.25 cm long channel before expansion into the vacuum chamber. The He backing pressure behind the pulsed valve (0.05 cm diameter orifice) is typically 100 psig. This source configuration produces Si_n^- clusters with $n \leq 15$.

Results and Discussion

The photoelectron spectra of Si_3^- obtained at 355 nm and 266 nm are shown in Figures 1a and 1b. The 355 nm spectrum shows two distinct bands, labelled X and B. The X band shows a resolved vibrational progression of nine peaks with an average spacing of $360 \pm 40 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, while the B band consists of a single sharp (20 meV FWHM) peak. In the 266 nm spectrum, a band between the X and B bands becomes apparent. This band, labelled A, consists of five peaks with an average spacing of $480 \pm 40 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. In addition, two more bands labelled C and D appear at the higher photon energy. The C band shows extended, irregular vibrational structure, while the D band consists of two peaks separated by 480 cm^{-1} . We expect the cluster anions to be sufficiently cold that the peak spacings in each band correspond to vibrational frequencies in the neutral cluster, rather than to anion frequencies due to 'hot band' transitions.

Assuming these transitions originate from the ground electronic state of Si_3^- , each band corresponds to a different electronic state of Si_3 , with the X band corresponding to the ground state. The estimated origin of each band is indicated by an arrow. From the X band origin in Figure 1a, we obtain 2.33 eV for the electron affinity of Si_3 . This assumes that the weak signal at electron energies > 1.16 eV is due to transitions from vibrationally excited Si_3^- . The energies of the excited Si_3 electronic states relative to the ground state are then A(0.45 eV), B(0.89 eV), C(1.10 eV), and D(1.67 eV).

The photoelectron spectra of Si_4^- obtained at 355 nm and 266 nm are shown in Figures 2a and 2b. We observe four bands corresponding to transitions to various electronic states of the neutral tetramer. The electron affinity of the Si_4 ground state, labelled X, is 2.15 eV, and the three excited states A, B, and C lie 0.81 eV, 1.45 eV, and 2.01 eV, respectively, above the ground state. In the 355 nm spectrum, the X band is considerably narrower than the A band. The X band exhibits a partially resolved vibrational progression of three peaks with frequency $360 \pm 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, and the A band shows a well-resolved progression of 10 peaks with frequency $300 \pm 25 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. In the 266 nm spectrum, the B band shows irregular vibrational structure, while a four peak progression with frequency $450 \pm 65 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ is observed in the C band.

In order to interpret our spectra, we consider the previous *ab initio*

calculations of electronic energies and vibrational frequencies in neutral Si_3 and Si_4 ,^{15,16,18,19} as well as the recently calculated ground state geometries for Si_3^- and Si_4^- .²² Although we cannot be certain which vibrational modes are responsible for the observed progressions, photoelectron spectra are usually dominated by progressions in totally symmetric modes, with the length of the progressions determined by the geometry change between the anion and neutral.

We first consider the silicon tetramer. A planar rhombus geometry with D_{2h} symmetry is predicted for both the anion $^2\text{B}_{2g}$ and neutral $^1\text{A}_g$ ground states. The bond lengths differ by only 0.02 Å.^{16,22} The relatively short progression we observe in the X band is consistent with this small geometry change. In addition, the experimental frequency (360 cm^{-1}) is close to the calculated frequency¹⁶ of 380 cm^{-1} for one of the totally symmetric modes of the neutral $^1\text{A}_g$ ground state. Thus, our spectra are qualitatively consistent with the calculated anion and neutral ground states.

Raghavachari¹⁶ calculates the first excited state of Si_4 to be a nonplanar D_{2d} species ($^3\text{A}_2$ term symbol) 1.1 eV above the ground state. This lies between the observed A-X and B-X spacings of 0.81 and 1.45 eV, respectively. Photodetachment to this state from a D_{2h} anion should yield extended vibrational progressions, and both the A and B bands are considerably more extended than the ground state progression. Thus, either

the A or B state could correspond to the predicted 3A_2 state. The calculated frequencies for the two totally symmetric modes of the 3A_2 state are 166 cm^{-1} and 425 cm^{-1} . These disagree with the experimental A state frequency of 300 cm^{-1} , but excitation of both modes could lead to a congested spectrum such as the B band. In another calculation, Balasubramanian¹⁹ finds a square excited state of Si_4 1.41 eV above the ground state. This agrees with the experimental B-X splitting. However, Raghavachari finds that this state is not a local minimum and undergoes out-of-plane distortion to the D_{2d} state.

The interpretation of the Si_3^- spectrum is more complicated. Si_3^- is predicted²² to have a 2A_1 ground state with C_{2v} symmetry and a bond angle of 66° . The calculations on Si_3 predict a 1A_1 C_{2v} ground state with a bond angle near 78° and a low-lying 3A_2 D_{3h} excited state which lies between 0.03 eV^{16} and 0.16 eV^{19} above the ground state. This suggests that the X band consists of two overlapping electronic states, a definite possibility considering the irregular appearance of the band. However, the X band vibrational frequency of 360 cm^{-1} disagrees with the calculated frequencies, 206 cm^{-1} and 582 cm^{-1} ,¹⁶ for the totally symmetric modes of the 1A_1 ground state, and with the calculated value¹⁵ of 528 cm^{-1} for the totally symmetric mode in the 3A_2 state.

Balasubramanian¹⁹ calculates the 1B_2 and 3B_1 excited states of Si_3 to lie 0.41 eV and 0.89 eV , respectively, above the ground state. These values are

very close to the experimental A-X and B-X spacings. This agreement may be fortuitous, however, since the excited states were constrained to a D_{3h} geometry in the calculation; the extended progression for the A band and the single peak for the B band indicate that the A and B states have different geometries. The B state must have a geometry similar to that of the anion.

In summary, the Si_4^- photoelectron spectrum is qualitatively consistent with the predicted D_{2h} ground state geometries for Si_4^- and Si_4 . The correspondence between experiment and theory is not as clear for the trimer or the excited states of the tetramer. We hope that the results presented here stimulate further *ab initio* studies of these species. On the experimental side, we plan to investigate these clusters at higher resolution ($3-5\text{ cm}^{-1}$) using our negative ion threshold photodetachment spectrometer.²⁶ This should provide considerably more information on the vibrational frequencies and low-lying electronic states of small silicon clusters.

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FIGURE CAPTIONS

Figure 1: Photoelectron spectra of Si_3^- at (a) 355 nm and (b) 266 nm.

Estimated band origins are indicated with arrows. The inset in (a) shows the X and A bands magnified in intensity by a factor of 10. The A band origin is obtained from the 255 nm spectrum.

Figure 2: Photoelectron spectra of Si_4^- at (a) 355 nm and (b) 266 nm.

Estimated band origins are indicated with arrows.

Electron Kinetic Energy (eV)

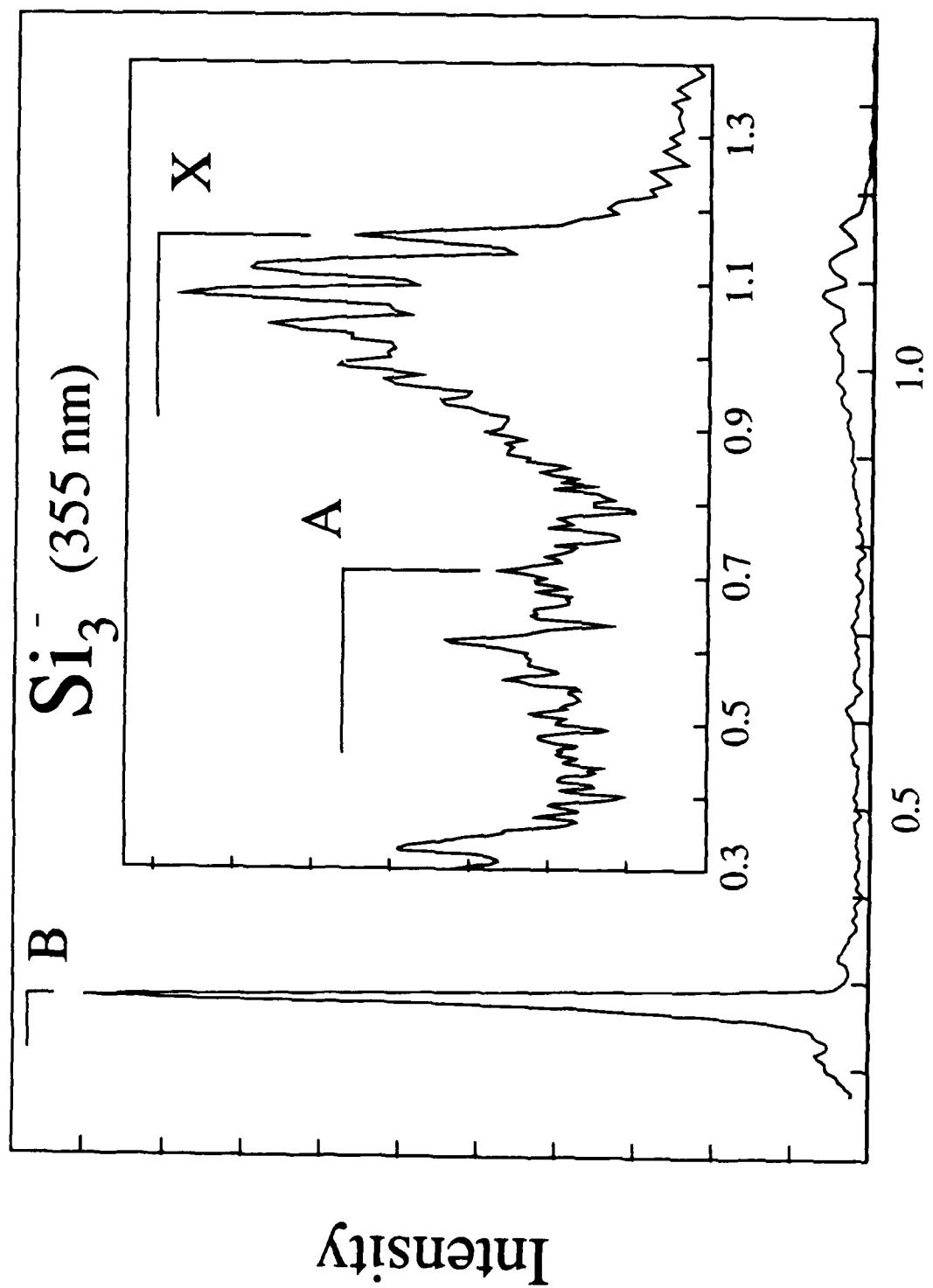


Fig. 1a

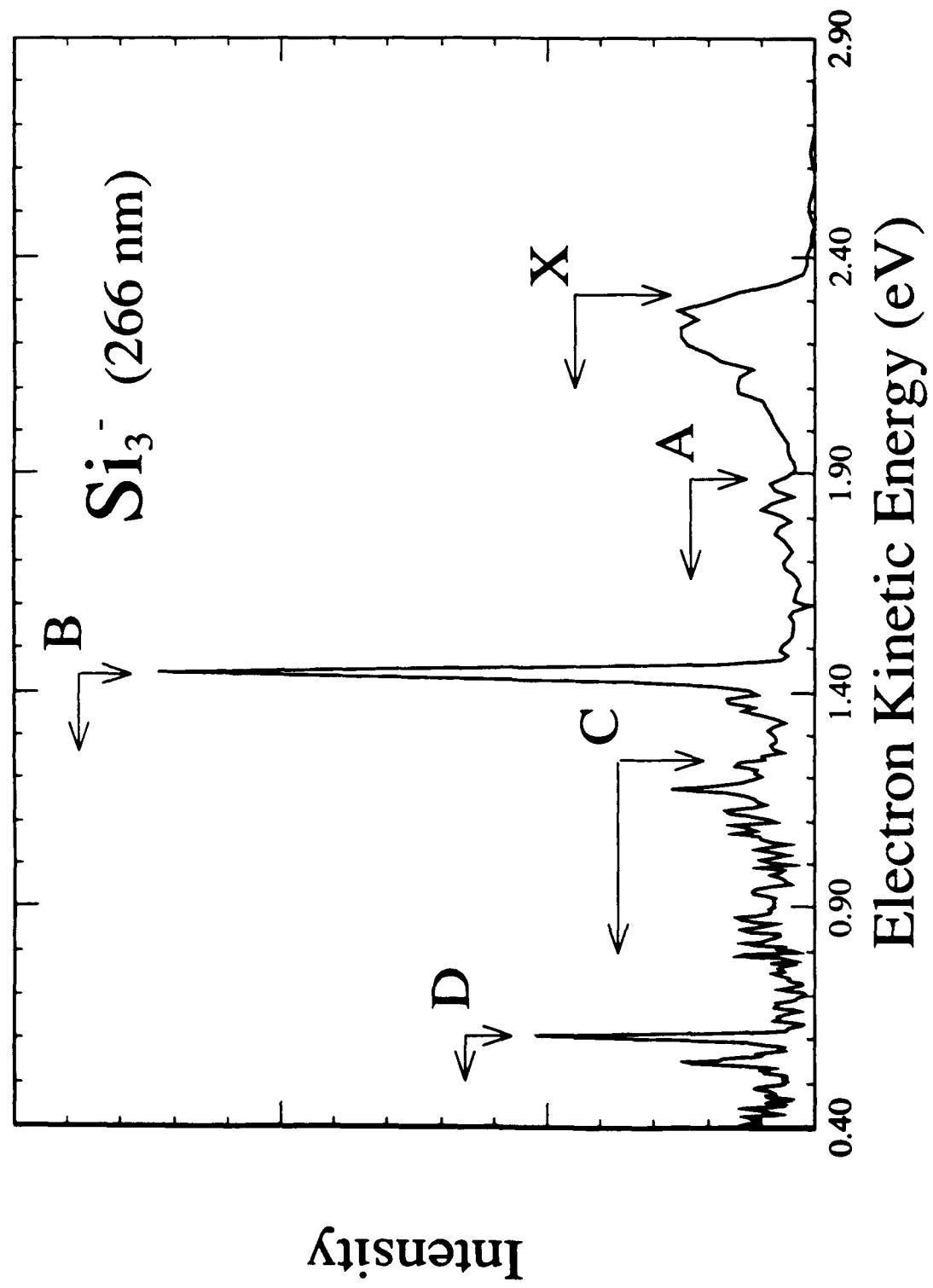
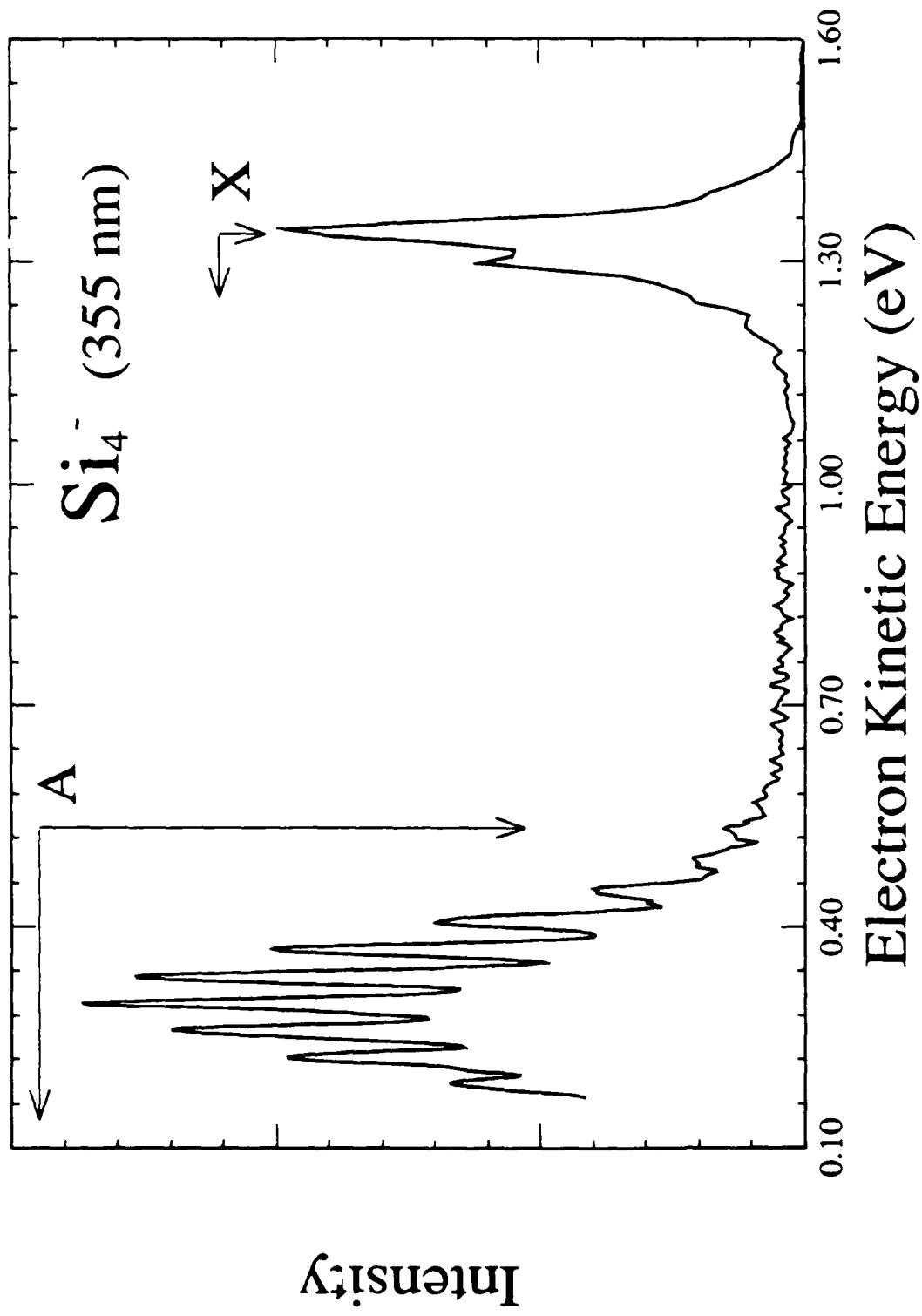


Fig. 2a



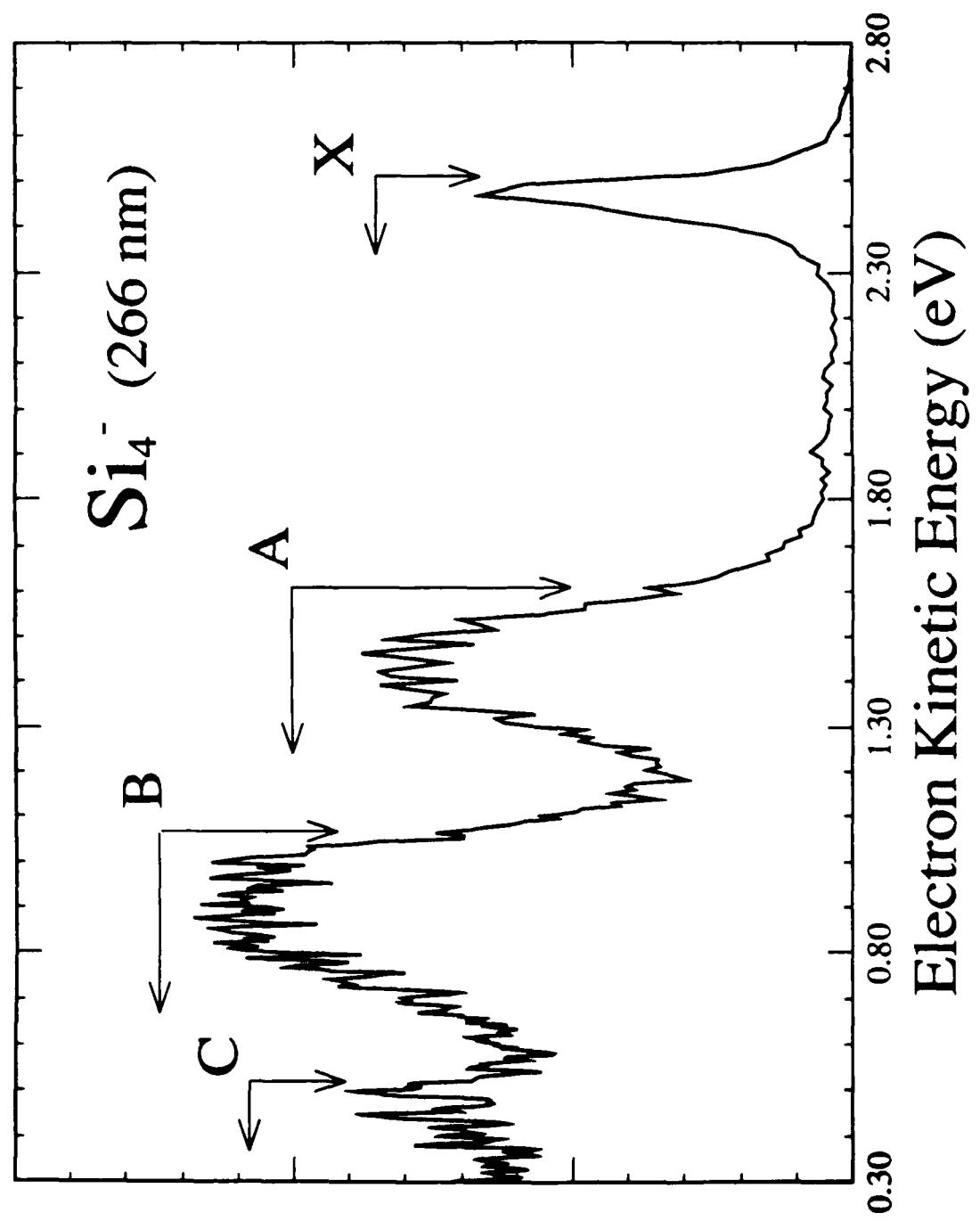


Fig. 2b